MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

7 DECEMBER 1982

Arab Committee

The Arab League delegation held "friendly, harmonious" talks on 6 December at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing with PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang, Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and other Foreign Ministry officials, XINHUA reported. The premier told the Arab delegation that the PRC supports the Fes summit plan and urges the UN Security Council and all "peace-loving countries" to support it too. In the afternoon the Arab delegation met with CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang, who also emphasized China's support for the Arab people, another XINHUA report stated. Zhao Ziyang hosted a banquet for the Arab League delegation in the evening, according to XINHUA.

PLO

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat met in Riyadh with Saudi Deputy Prime Minister Prince 'Abdallah and also held a separate meeting with the deported mayors of Hebron and Halhul, who recently met with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, according to SPA and Algiers Voice of Palestine radio. In a statement reported by SPA, 'Arafat stressed that the PLO has "special and privileged relations" with Jordan and that any rapprochement between two Arab sides is in the interest of the Arab nation and will strengthen the Arab struggle. Meanwhile, Radio Monte Carlo said intensive PLO-Jordanian meetings have been underway in Amman to draft a plan for a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation and to reach agreement on the formation of a unified Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to participate in any Middle East peace negotiations. The results of these meetings will be submitted to the 11 December higher Jordanian-Palestinian committee meeting so that King Husayn can take a unified Jordanian-Palestinian viewpoint to Washington on 21 December, the radio said. Earlier, in an interview reported by KUNA, 'Arafat's adviser for international affairs, 'Isam as-Sartawi, denied that the PLO Central Council (PCC) rejected President Ronald Reagan's Middle East peace plan, asserting that the PCC merely criticized the plan and that it is the Palestine National Council which has the right to accept or reject it.

However, Syrian media continued to carry statements by Palestinian officials denouncing both the Reagan plan and the proposed Jordanian-Palestinian confederation. SANA reported that Ahmad al-Yamani, a Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine official who is also a PLO Executive Committee member, stated that the PCC both condemned and rejected the Reagan plan. According to Damascus radio, seven Palestinian organizations issued a statement opposing current attempts to "distort" the Palestinian struggle and rejecting "capitulatory" schemes "as well as any authorization given to any individual or side to speak on behalf of the Palestinian people, regardless of the status of this individual or side." The statement, which was issued in Tripoli, presumably Lebanon, by representatives of the PLO office, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, As-Sa'iqah, the Popular Struggle Front, the Fatah Movement, the Palestinian Revolution Committees and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, also rejected any discussion of a union with "this or that state" before the establishment of a Palestinian state. It likewise condemned the Reagan plan and stressed that armed struggle is the main way to achieve complete victory.

An Amman radio commentary said the PLO factions which have issued statements that do not conform to the PLO stand have very little influence and find it difficult to adopt an independent position because of their "known connections and circumstances." The radio deplored efforts to undermine Palestinian unity and replace the PLO. However, Damascus radio's Palestine broadcast claimed that the United States and its "agents" are attempting to destroy Palestinian unity by dragging the PLO rightwing toward bargaining positions that will widen the gap with the leftwing.

Iran-Iraq War

"Highly placed" Gulf diplomatic sources claim Iran has presented a three-point plan to resolve the Iran-Iraq war, KUNA revealed. The plan reportedly calls for settling land and water territorial disputes, concluding a nonaggression pact, and guaranteeing war reparations to Iran. KUNA's sources stated that countries in the Gulf region are holding intensive consultations on the plan and that the Algerian and UAE presidents are expected to begin mediation efforts this month.

Lebanon

At a meeting between U.S. Assistant Secretary for Near Eastern Affairs Morris Draper and President Amin al-Jumayyil and other Lebanese officials, the Lebanese side defined the minimum Lebanon will accept in withdrawal negotiations with Israel, Beirut radio reported. Lebanon is prepared to prevent attacks against Israel from its territory and is also willing to overcome all formalities in order to facilitate the negotiations, the radio said, but it cannot accept Israeli demands that could jeopardize Lebanon's unity or its relations with the Arab world.

Israel

The gunmen who shot Ambassador to Britain Shlomo Argov on 3 June used weapons supplied by the military attache of the Iraqi Embassy in London, HA'ARETZ claimed.

Egypt

The prosecutor demanded the death sentence for 276 members of the fundamentalist Al-Jihad group on trial for attempting to overthrow the government in October 1981, AFP reported.

OPEC

Saudi Arabia's Minister of Petroleum Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani asserted that his country will defend the current OPEC pricing and accepts "no negotiation" in the matter, KUNA reported citing THE SAUDI GAZETTE. Yamani claimed he was wrongly quoted as saying Saudi Arabia would be prepared to discuss lowering the price.

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FINANCE MINISTER LEAVES FOR USSR 5 DEC

LD051840 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 5 Dec 82

[Text] Finance Minister Abdol Wakil left today for an official and friendly visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet finance minister. He was seen off at Kabul International Airport by Raz Mohammad Paktin, minister of water and power; deputy ministers of the Finance Ministry and a representative of the Protocol Department of the Foreign Affairs Ministry. During this visit, the finance minister will hold talks on the expansion of financial and economic cooperation between the countries.

MINISTER DISCUSSES SETTLEMENT PROSPECT

PM021003 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 1 Dec 82 p 7

[Yves Housson report]

[Excerpt] The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is in favor of a "political settlement without preconditions." At a press conference in Paris yesterday, Afghan Education Minister Fakir Yaqubi reaffirmed, in terms devoid of ambiguity, his government's desire to succeed in restoring a normal situation in his country and in the region.

With that in mind, Fakir Yaqubi recalled, "we have made sound, constructive and realistic proposals several times (in May 1980 and August 1981). We are proposing bilateral or trilateral negotiations with Pakistan and Iran, which could take place under UN auspices." "We are ready," the minister added, "to start preliminary talks."

However, the path to that settlement is not easy. Initial contacts were made in Geneva last June between Afghan, Pakistani and Iranian representatives, under the aegis of the United Nations. "That is a first step, but a great deal still needs to be done," according to Fakir Yaqubi, who appealed for "good will from our neighbors."

In any case, the Kabul authorities believe a solution would emerge more quickly if the counterrevolutionaries ended their activities that they are able to conduct, the education minister stated, from "85 training camps on our borders," and with U.S. imperialism's support. However, after being "dispersed," the counterrevolution is now indulging in "acts of terror." Witness the bomb attack last Wednesday on a building in the capital which destroyed 37 stalls and caused injuries.

As for Soviet troops, Fakir Yaqubi once again explained that their presence would no longer be justified once the reasons for it had disappeared: "guarantee of independence, and of territorial integrity, and an end to the interference in internal Afghan affairs," which had motivated the appeal to the USSR at the end of 1979. He also rejected, as the Soviets themselves had done, the Americans' allegation that chemical weapons are being used by the Red Army.

GAZETTE PUBLISHES DECREE ON BORDER MILITIA

LD280558 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] Provision relating to border militia units of the DRA Defense Ministry and supplement No 4, Decree No 3 of the DRA Revolutionary Council, were published in Issue 12 of March 1982-83 of the official gazette and have thus come into force.

A source at the Justice Ministry reported that the provision relating to the border militia units of the Defense Ministry and the decree dated 29 June 1982 of the Revolutionary Council Presidium, in 7 chapters and 35 articles, have come into force. Supplement No 4, Decree No 3, of the Revolutionary Council and decree of the Revolutionary Council dated 24 July 1982 also have come into force.

10,000 Tribesmen To Join

LD040222 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] The (Achekzai) and (Nurzai) tribes of Qandahar Province are preparing to introduce 10,000 of their sons into the border militia to safeguard the homeland and defend the April Revolution.

A spokesman of the border force command reports to BAKHTAR that at a meeting held in (Espeen-Boldak) District on 30 November, after the speech by the border brigade commander and secretary of the party committee -- who explained the decree of the Revolutionary Council Presidium on the formation of border militia -- about 10 of the leaders of the (Achekzai) and (Nurzai) tribes spoke in turn. They expressed resolute support for the Revolutionary Council decree and they said they are prepared to include about 10,000 of their sons in the border militia in the realization of this decree.

The report adds that at the end of the meeting, a resolution signed by 54 of the tribes' elders was issued. The resolution mentions that they will prepare the list of battery, company and battalion commanders of the border militia for 6 December.

KESHTMAND CHAIRS COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEETING

LD070700 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0418 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Kabul, Dec 6, BAKHTAR -- The Council of Ministers of the DRA has assessed the fulfillment of the socio-economic development plan of the DRA state during the first half of the current Afghan year (begun March 21, 1982) as being satisfactory in most cases as compared with the same period last year.

This was stated by Soltan Ali Keshtmand, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the PDPA and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the DRA at the fourth periodical session of the Council of Ministers of the DRA for this year, held here today under his chairmanship.

He observed that during the first half of the current Afghan year as compared with the same period last year the production in woolen textiles rose by 28 percent, cotton textiles by 6 percent, bread and bakery products by over 33 percent, coal extraction by 8 percent, cement by 42.7 percent and electric energy by 9.2 percent. The level of agricultural production, he added, remained stable except in case of beetroot and cotton.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers pointed out that the rate of progress in the field of construction was must faster during the first half of the current Afghan year as compared with the same period last year.

During this period the Afghan-Soviet bridge of friendship and cooperation was built on Amu Darya (Oxus River), the construction work of first phase of Hairatan Port establishments and its linking road was completed. Four residential blocks containing 200 apartments were completed in Kabul City, a bridge on Daryai Safeed was built and a 96-metre long gallery was built in Salang highway.

The implementation of the budget in the past Afghan year indicates that the ministries and state administrations have taken proper measures in using their budgetary allocations in an economical and fruitful way.

ATOMIC ENERGY HEAD DISCUSSES FUEL AGREEMENT

BK031719 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1545 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Atomic Energy Commission Chairman Dr H.N. Sethna interview with K.C. Khanna, editor of THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY OF INDIA -- recorded -- date not given]

[Text] [Question] Mr Sethna: While you deserve happiest congratulations for signing the agreement with the French for the supply of nuclear fuel for the Tarapur plant till 1993, the public is a bit perplexed as to why did the French first agree, then raise objections and finally agree.

[Answer] Well, first of all I would like to point out that this was a team effort and the one advantage, if you want to call it that, the Indian side had was that the talks were taking place in India, in Delhi. So, we were able to have the advice of our prime minister right through and also of our external affairs minister, and that helped us a lot.

Now, coming to the second part of your question as to why France had first insisted on certain conditions which were beyond the 1963 agreement, I think it was more of a misunderstanding in the sense that in all contracts for the supply of enriched uranium for Tarapur, the French Government had to follow what is called the London Club rules. But in the London Club rules there is a clause which says that if it is an old contract, an old agreement, then the London Club permits that the sale agreement stands. Now it is up to the country which is supplying the material to work out its differences with the rest of the members of the London Club. The point at issue was...[interrupted by questioner]

[Question] Are you saying in effect that the French Government took a lot of time to negotiate the agreement with the rest of the members of the London Club, because as far as we are aware the French Government never consulted any other member of the London Club.

[Answer] No, they have to be sure within their own bureaucracy and the government that what they were doing was right. That is to say they were taking up an agreement which had been signed in 1963. They cannot possibly apply the rules which apply now in 1982. This actually took some time.

[Question] Now going back to the beginning, the problem arose in the first place because the U.S. Government (backed out) on a contractual commitment which had a force of a treaty. They were bound to supply us nuclear fuel for the (?functioning) of the plant and this agreement implied that they will give us the rest of the fuel in the quantity that is needed to run the plant to capacity and at the time that it is needed. They delayed and delayed. Do you think, in this respect, we were wise or we were unwise not to terminate the contract long ago?

[Answer] Termination of any agreement which has the force of a treaty, as you said, has many ramifications. [Words indistinct] ramifications in the sense that one has to look at the whole gamut of the Indo-U.S. relations, not merely at Tarapur. And if you look at that, after all the Tarapur fuel as such per se was worth about a few million dollars, nothing very much, and to create problems would have been felt, [sentence as heard] I do not think it would be diplomatic enough to have a sort of break on a thing like this. It was best that we talked and now, of course, the solution is there, so I think everybody is happy over it.

[Question] Forgetting the overall relationship for a moment, would it have been better from the point of view of the development of nuclear energy and energy itself, after all we have been running the Tarapur plant at below capacity for some time now?

[Answer] Yes, but supposing we had gone in for an alternative? There were two alternations for us. One is that we buy enrichment from somewhere else. That would mean a new contract, a new arrangement, a new agreement with the IAEA.

[Question] Was it not easily available?

[Answer] No, no, wait a minute, that would mean again that the safeguards would be in perpetuity. That is whether the agreement is there or not, the safeguards would continue on the produced plutonium. That is the first alternative.

The second one is: If we had run it on the mixed oxide, we had enough from the (?irradiated) fuel we could have run the reactor for about 5 to 6 years, not more. And then what could we have done? So, we have to take an overall view. The plutonium from Tarapur and [word indistinct] from Tarapur meant that we would use it for (?inside) Tarapur, for the next 5 or 6 years. After that there were two alternatives open to us. We can use Rajasthan plutonium or some other plutonium. But to burn plutonium in a thermal reactor, to use it in a thermal reactor is not the most efficient way of using plutonium. Plutonium is best used in a fast system. That much is certain. So, whenever we are ready with the mixed oxide plant, and we will, I hope, sometime later on put in a few bundles of mixed oxide to [words indistinct] in a Tarapur-type reactor with all the, shall I say, problems which are inherent in any power station being run in India at present. [Words indistinct] great fluctuations and the whole host of other things, so the fuel sees many shocks. Now, we have to run it under those circumstances. [Words indistinct] of oxide uranium in research on developing our mixed oxide fuel as well as a plant and equipment to manufacture it.

[Question] Now we are going to use it only for experimental purposes?

[Answer] No, no no, no. We will use that in the mixed oxide plant, if available, also for making mixed oxide fuel for fast reactors. It is a plant which can handle anything from Tarapur to a fast breeder reactor [FBR]. We have a lot of elasticity in that plant.

[Question] So, it will not be a waste?

[Answer] Oh no, definitely not and I remember this much that we built it at a time and at a price where, you know, every year there is an escalation of about between 5 and 10 percent. So, I think we have done the right thing in doing it now.

[Question] Homi, are you confident that the French are reliable suppliers? Are they more reliable or are they not likely to be as unreliable as the Americans were? After all, the FBTR [fast breeder test reactor], they are under contract to supply us fuel for FBPR -- the fast breeder reactors. For 2 years they have not done so. Our reactor is ready to go but for want of the fuel it is not running, it is lying idle.

[Answer] No, I would not say that. Let me divide the question into two parts. First of all, we should talk about the Tarapur business. I will go into the FBR later on. But as far as Tarapur is concerned, you must remember that the (Urodict) plant has got tremendous capacity and may not shut down at the moment because there were too much of the enriched stuff with them.

[Question] Yes.

[Answer] So, I don't think that we will have any problem in getting enriched uranium which is only, about what, maximum 2.67 percent enriched mix up to 1993. But, coming to FBR, you know, we want a stuff which will be 86 percent which is equivalent to 96 percent enriched and that is a different story.

[Question] Yes, that is a different story, all right. But, they were under contract and they have (?not acted) on it.

[Answer] Well, shall I say, the final approval did not come through, let us put it that way. And the prices were pretty steep.

[Question] All right, you insist on being diplomatic tonight. But, nonetheless, you have to be congratulated for pulling off this deal which was very difficult.

[Answer] I did not pull off any deal; we just worked in a normal way.

[Question] But with the help of the External Affairs Ministry, in this case.

[Answer] And everybody -- prime minister, the External Affairs Ministry, the prime minister's principal secretary, the Cabinet secretary, all of us were in it together.

[Question] Thank you Homi.

OVER 820 AKALI 'AGITATORS' TO BE RELEASED

BK061619 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] Lt Governor of Delhi Jagmohan has ordered the release of all the Akali agitators arrested and sentenced by the court during their recent morcha [agitation] in the capital. According to the order, over 820 Akalis held in the Tihar jail, camp jail and two special jails are being released forthwith and the remaining period of their sentence remitted.

Over 2,000 Akalis had courted arrest during the 16-day agitation during the ASIAD. Some had been released earlier.

TRIPURA 'EXTREMISTS' FIRE ON BUS; SIX KILLED

BK061615 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] In Tripura, 6 bus passengers were killed and 18 others injured when a group of extremists opened fire at the vehicle from the (Omtp Tivi) road this morning. Police escorts traveling in the bus returned the fire and miscreants fled away. The injured passengers have been admitted to a hospital.

GANDHI RECEIVES PAKISTANI MINISTER, ZIA LETTER

BK061552 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] Federal Industry Minister Elahi Bux Soomro called on Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi and External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao in New Delhi today. Pakistan's ambassador to India Riaz Piracha, who accompanied the federal minister, delivered a letter from the Pakistani president to the Indian prime minister.

POLITICAL LEADERS RELEASED FROM DETENTION

GF061726 Karachi DAWN in English 5 Dec 82 p 1

[Excerpt] The provincial government yesterday released from detention four leaders of the MRD [Movement for the Restoration of Democracy] -- Khwaja Khairuddin, Mr Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi, Mr Mumtaz Ali Bhutto and Mr Mairaj Mohammad Khan -- in addition to Mr Mohammad Musa Lashari, a worker of the defunct PPP [Pakistan People's Party].

LAWYERS HOLD 2-HOUR 'TOKEN STRIKE' 6 DEC

BK061250 Hong Kong AFP in English 1230 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] Karachi, Dec. 7 (AFP) -- Pakistani lawyers today boycotted court proceedings and held meetings throughout the country in a two-hour token strike calling for an end to martial law.

Backed by Pakistan's eight outlawed political parties, lawyers marched on court premises while others held protest meetings here and in other cities to press their demands for an end to military rule and for general elections.

The strike was held as President General Mohammed Ziaul Haq was scheduled to leave on an official visit to the United States. Gen. Zia has repeatedly rejected demands for elections.

Meanwhile, Chulam Mustafa Jatoi, a leader of the former ruling Pakistan People's Party who was released on Saturday after a six-day house arrest, said yesterday his party would continue its struggle for the return of democracy despite the absence of Party Chairman Nusrat Bhutto. Mrs. Bhutto left Pakistan recently for West Germany where she is undergoing treatment for cancer.

NAWA-E-WAQT REPORTS AL-ZULFIQAR ARRESTS

GF031550 Karachi NAWA-E-WAQT in Urdu 30 Nov 82 p 1

[By Mingora correspondent]

[Text] Mingora, 29 November -- The Dir police have arrested two members of the Al-Zulfiqar organization in the Rabat bazaar here. During interrogation, the accused identified themselves as members of the organization. One of them is named Bakhtiarzeb, alias Allahdin, resident of Ghazi Baba, and the other one is Habibullah, alias Jalil, resident of (Bajaur). They revealed that they were members of the Al-Zulfiqar organization and has received training in guerrilla tactics some time back under Shahnawaz Bhutto and Murteza Bhutto. They were assigned to send news items and other reports to the organization in Kabul and to take people from the Punjab through (Bajaur) to Kabul.

POLICE FOIL ATTEMPT TO SMUGGLE ARMS, AMMUNITION

BK050945 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] Kohat police have foiled an attempt to smuggle a sizable quantity of arms and ammunition to North Waziristan. These include: 1 cannon, mortar-type with long barrels; 17 rifles of 303 bore; 5 78-mm rifles; 1 G-3 type rifle; 2 sten guns; 8 shotguns of 12 bore; 30 7 mm-bore barrels; 137 pistols; 5 magazines of 303 bore [word indistinct] sets and 14 rifle striker barrels. Fourteen persons were arrested and further investigation is in progress.

SECURITY FORCES ARREST 'SABOTEUR' IN RAWALPINDI

BK061538 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] Security forces have arrested a saboteur and seized two plastic time bombs from him. Associated Press of Pakistan, citing official sources in Rawalpindi, reported that these bombs are similar to those which exploded at the Lahore Airport a few months ago. The security forces captured the man with the bombs near a mosque in the federal capital where senior government officials generally offer Friday prayers.

The agency reported that each bomb is 8 inches long and that some foreign words are inscribed on them. The agency said that technically they are the very latest bombs and are capable of inflicting severe damage. Security forces believe that with the arrest of this man, who seems to be a trained saboteur, they will be successful in obtaining clues concerning the huge blast which damaged the Lahore Airport.

ZIA MESSAGE ON PALESTINIAN SOLIDARITY DAY

GF031510 Karachi DAWN in English 29 Nov 82 p 1

[President Ziaul Haq message on 28 November International Day of Solidarity With Palestine]

[Excerpts] Islamabad, Nov 28 -- "The International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian people has assumed this year greater significance in view of the recent barbaric Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinian people and the carnage visited upon unarmed Palestinian men, women and children in the refugee camps of Sabra and Shatila. The atrocities perpetrated against the Palestinian people and the continuing sufferings to which they have been subjected for over three decades, constitute a stigma which shames mankind.

"The Israelis have failed in their sinister attempt to eliminate the aspirations of the Palestinians by seeking to liquidate the Palestine Liberation Organisation. The indomitable Palestinian people, however, under the dedicated leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, have, through the heroism of their brave freedom-fighters, emerged yet stronger and are, in fact, more determined than ever to attain their final goal.

"On this day the government and people of Pakistan reaffirm their pledge to stand firmly alongside their Palestinian brethren in their valiant struggle against the forces of oppression and injustice. We reiterate our commitment to a just and lasting solution of the Palestinian problem, which can only be achieved on the basis of complete Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories, including Al-Quds ash-Sharif and the full restriction of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and the right to a state of their own in Palestine under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

"The international community has time and again pronounced itself on these basic issues and affirmed that Palestine continues to be the core of the Middle East problem. In the wake of the gruesome tragedy in Lebanon, we call upon the comity of nations to exert the necessary pressure on Israel to vacate its aggression so as to ensure that right prevails and that the injustices committed against the people of Palestine are finally redressed."

NEPAL

CONGRESS PARTY HOLDS NATIONAL CONFERENCE

BK031521 Hong Kong AFP in English 1503 GMT 3 Dec 82

[By Kedar Man Singh]

[Text] Kathmandu, Dec. 3 (AFP) -- The banned Nepali Congress Party, formerly headed by the late government leader B.P. Koirala, has just ended a three-day national conference here by calling for reconciliation between the outlawed party and the crown.

The conference has also set in motion economic and organisational programmes aimed at making the reconciliation "a success".

The party has expressed its wish to cooperate fully with the government in improving the country's deteriorating economy.

Among cooperative measures to be implemented by the party is helping the government food distribution machinery in areas of scarcity, as last summer's drought on food shortages in 63 of the kingdom's 75 districts.

Over 40,000 metric tons of food supplies have been donated by various countries to meet Nepal's shortages.

Kathmandu authority had recently forbidden the Nepali congress from holding a public meeting here, but had allowed the just-ended conference to take place without interference.

The ban on all political parties, enformed in 1960, is still going on 22 years later.

Addressing the conference, K.P. Bhattarai, acting president of the outlawed party, stressed the importance of reconciliation between the democratic forces and the crown for the greater good of king, country and people.

Mr. Bhattarai said the outlawed party had no quarrel with the king, nonetheless it would never surrender to the party-less panchayat (legislative) system.

He then went on to detail the party's organizational plans and programs to some 500 cadres and observers attending the conference from various districts of the kingdom.

Also addressing the conference were Ganesh Man Singh, a senior party leader, and Girija Prasad Koirala, brother of the late Koirala and party general secretary.

Mr. Koirala urged "unity" among party rank and file and dedication in the fight for the restoration of "full fledged democracy" in the country.

KUNA REVEALS IRANIAN PLAN TO RESOLVE WAR

LD061136 Kuwait KUNA in English 1019 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] Kuwait, Dec 6 (KUNA) -- Iran has presented a three-point plan for resolving its 27-month conflict with Iraq and discussions are under way between Iran and countries of the Gulf region on details of the plan, it was reported Monday.

According to highly-placed Gulf diplomatic sources, the plan calls for an agreement on settling border problems and outstanding disputes between Iran and countries of the Gulf resulting either from the war with Iraq or from other land or water territorial disputes.

Conclusion of a non-aggression pact and commitment to international conventions prohibiting non-intervention in domestic affairs of states of the region.

And finally, an agreement guaranteeing war reparations to Iran in compensation for the destruction of her economic institutions and oil installations.

The sources said that the Iranian plan, the first of its kind, envisages a halt to the war with Iraq to be within the context of a more comprehensive agreement with all the Gulf states, particularly the member-states of the Gulf Cooperation Council, which can collectively guarantee its implementation.

An earlier agreement signed by Iraq and Iran in Algiers in 1975 was revoked unilaterally by Iraq at the beginning of the conflict.

The sources added that Iran hopes by concluding such collective agreements with the Gulf states to ensure a relative state of internal stability during the coming stage so as to embark on domestic reconstruction and to ensure safe passage through common waters and sea lanes between Iran and the Gulf states.

The Iranian peace plan, according to the sources, is the focus of current intensive consultations between countries in the region and both Algeria and the UAE are expected to play a major role in the next few weeks to bring close the various views and peace proposals made either by Iraq or the states of the region.

According to recent press reports, the presidents of Algeria and the UAE will mount a fresh bid to mediate in the Gulf conflict and Iran was reported to have agreed to join Iraq in accepting the new mediation attempt. Earlier ones by the Islamic Conference Organization, the Non-alignment Movement and other unilateral peace undertakings had stumbled against Iran's adamant demands for war reparation of 150 billion dollars and the overthrow of Iraqi President Saddam Hussein. The sources concluded that the Algerian and UAE presidents will begin visits this month to Baghdad, Tehran and Gulf and other Arab capitals to set in motion the drive for peace in the oil-rich Gulf region.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE NO 1,144

LD061734 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Communique No 1,144 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran hereby expresses its condolences to the hidden imam, peace be upon him, and his true vice regent Imam Khomeyni and the Muslim and martyr-nurturing nation of Iran on the occasion the 40th martyrdom anniversary of the master of the martyrs, Huseyn ibn 'Ali, peace be upon him.

In the past 24 hours, the aggressor enemy's positions, fortifications, personnel and armored equipment on various battlefronts came under heavy weapons fire of the combatants of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The enemy sustained losses and casualties.

In the Moharram operational zone and on the country's southern fronts, our valiant combatants continued their effective defense of protective zones and positions. Their heavy fire brought enemy elements under control and pressure. As a result of artillery fire by our forces on an enemy vehicle column, two vehicles belonging to the Saddamist forces were destroyed and at least 15 Iraqi personnel were killed or injured.

Sporadic exchanges of fire continued on the Abadan and Khorramshahr fronts. The Gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran opened fire on enemy positions and silenced the enemy fire. An Iraqi observation post and four bunkers were destroyed. The combatants of the Navy also opened fire on Saddamist concentrations across the Arvand Rud, set on fire six Iraqi personnel bunkers and killed or injured 15 Iraqis.

The cities of Abadan and Khorramshahr yesterday came under the enemy's constant heavy weapons fire, as a result of which civilian houses were destroyed, a compatriot was martyred, and 10 others were injured.

In the Muslim ibn 'Aqil operational zone and the country's western fronts, exchanges of artillery and mortar fire continued. As a result of fire by the Islamic combatants on enemy positions on the western fronts, 1 mortar, 11 vehicles, 2 loaders, and 1 bulldozer belonging to the Saddamist forces were destroyed; 27 Iraqi mercenaries were either killed or injured and 1 Iraqi tank was put out of action. Also in the Muslim ibn 'Aqil operational zone, two vehicles carrying Iraqi personnel were set on fire.

In the Marivan region, a group of our combatants penetrated enemy positions inside Iraqi territory, destroyed a bulldozer and killed 20 Iraqi mercenaries. During exchanges of fire in the Qasr-e Shirn region, two observation posts and a number of Iraqi infantry bunkers were destroyed by our forces.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

CORRECTION TO COUNCIL OF EXPERTS CANDIDATES LIST

GF041258 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Substitute the following for the item entitled "List of Candidates for Council of Experts," published on page I 2 of the 3 December South Asia Daily Report -- correcting name spellings throughout]

[Text] Dear listeners: Following are the names of the candidates for the Council of Experts in 24 provinces of the country, whose candidacies have been approved by the Council of Guardians of the constitutional law and is hereby declared by the national election headquarters.

In accordance with Article 17 of the rules of the election of the Council of Experts, the names of the candidates for the Council of Experts from 24 provinces of the country, whose candidacies have been approved by the Council of Guardians and sent to the election headquarters of the country are hereby declared for the information of the dear compatriots:

Eastern Azarbayjan Province: 1. Mirza Mohammad Angaji; 2. Yusef Gonabi-Baqeri; 3. Seyyed Hoseyn Purmirghaffari known as Musavi-Tabrizi; 4. Seyyed Mohsen Purmirghaffari alias Musavi-Tabrizi; 5. 'Abdolhoseyn Tabrizi Gharavi; 6. Boyuk Khalilzadeh alias Moravvej; 7. Seyyed Abolfazl Seyyed Ruhani alias Musavi-Tabrizi; 8. Mohsen Gharavi-Najafi alias Duzduzani; 9. Mohsen Mojtahed alias Mojtahed-Shabestari; 10. Mohsen Malakuti; 11. Seyyed Fakhreddin Musavi-Nanehkaran; 12. 'Ebadollah Yekta'i.

Western Azarbayjan Province: 1. 'Ali Ahmadipur-Fakhlo'i; 2. Morteza Banifazl; 3. Mohammad Khezri; 4. Mir Akbar Ghaffari-Qarabagh; 5. Mir 'Aliakbar Qoreyshi; 6. Qasem Musavi-Berenjabad.

Esfahan Province: 1. 'Abbas Izadi; 2. Mohammad Hoseyni-Kahsi alias Kashani; 3. Seyyed Asadollah Khorasani; 4. Mohammad Hasan Zali; 5. Safar 'Ali Shari'at-Falavarjani; 6. Seyyed Jalal Taheri-Hoseynabad; 7. Hoseyn Majlesi-Khademi; 8. Hoseyn Mazaheri; 9. Seyyed Mehdi Afzali.

Ilam Province: 1. 'Ali Elhami-(Ghalvanak); 2. 'Abdorrahman Heydari.

Bakhtaran Province: 1. Mahmud Amjadi; 2. Mohammad Ashrafi-Khuzani alias Esfahani; 3. Mojtaba Haj Akhund; 4. Hoseyn Molazem-Ma'sumi alias Zarandi.

Bushehr Province: 1. Ebrahim Javad-Yusefi alias Dashti; 2. Seyyed Mohammad Madani-Borojeni; 3. Mohammad Yazdi.

Tehran Province: 1. Mohammad Emami alias Emami-Kashani; 2. Mohammad Baqer Asadi-Khunsari; 3. Ahmad Bigdeli-Azari alias Azari-Qomi; 4. Mohammad Baqer Baqeri alias Baqeri-Kani; 5. Seyyed 'Ali Hoseyni Khamene'i; 6. Mohammad 'Ali Haqqi; 7. Seyyed Hadi Khosrushahi; 8. Hoseyn Rasti; 9. Gholam Reza Rezvani; 10. Mohammad Sadez Sadeqi-Gili alias Khalkhali; 11. Yusef Taheri; 12. Ali Akbar Feyz 'ali alias 'Ali Meshkini; 13. Mohammad Mohammadi Davifeda'i alias Mohammadi-Gilani; 14. Mohammad Mohammadi-Nik alias Reyshahri; 15. Mir Karim Musavi-Karimi alias 'Abdolkarim Musavi-Ardabili; 16. Seyyed Majid Mahajeri alias (Iravani); 17. Akbar Hashemi Bahrebani alias Hashemi-Rafshanjani.

Chahr-Mahall va Bakhtiari Province: 1. Ebrahim Haj Amini-Najafabadi; 2. Qorban'ali Dorri-Najafabadi; 3. Abdolkhaleq Shoja'atabar.

Khorasan Province: 1. 'Ali Akbar Eslami-Torbati; 2. Mohsen Harampanahi; 3. Abolqasem Khaz'ali; 4. Mohammad Mehdi Rabbani-Rankuhi alias Rabbani-Amlashi; 5. Mohammad Ebrahim Rabbani Mahmo'i; 6. 'Abdoljavad Qharavian; 7. Esma'il Ferdowsipur; 8. Abdolhasan Moqaddasi; 9. Seyyed Mohammad Musavi Bojnurdi; 10. 'Ali Asghar M'asumi; 11. 'Abbas Va'ez-Tabasi.

Khuzestan Province: 1. Mohsen Parviz alias 'Araqi; 2. Gholamhoseyn Jamil; 3. Ahmad Jannati; 4. Seyyed Majdeddin Qazi-Dezfuli; 5. 'Ali Movahhedipur alias Movahhedi-Savoji; 6. 'Abdollah Mohammadi; 7. Mohammad Hoseyn Mojtahedi; 8. Morteza Mobtada'i; 9. Seyyed 'Ali Musavi-Jazayeri.

Zanjan Province: 1. Hadi Barikbin; 2. Seyyed Mohammad Kho'iniha; 3. Seyyed Mojtab Musavi; 4. Seyyed Esma'il Musavi; 5. Seyyed Abolfazl Mirmohammadi; 6. Seyyed Hoseyn (Naseri).

Semman Province: 1. Mostafa Ashrafi; 2. Mohammad Daneshzadeh alias Mo'men; 3. Mirza Mohammad Baqer Taheri-Mahmudi.

Sistan va Baluchestan Province: 1. Mahmud Bayani; 2. Seyyed Mahmud 'Ebadi; 3. Mohammad Eshaq Madani; 4. Shahdad Maskanzehi.

Fars Province: 1. Assadollah Imani; 2. Mohammad Reza Borujerdi; 3. Mohammad Sadeq Ha'eri; 4. Seyyed Mohammad Hoseyn Hoseyni; 5. Monireddin Hoeynian-Hashemi; 6. Seyyed 'Ali Asghar Dastgheyb; 7. Seyyed 'Ali Mohammad Dashtgheyb; 8. Seyyed Mohammad Mehdi Dastgheyb; 9. Seyyed Mohammad Hashem Dastgheyb; 10. Seyyed Hasan Zolanvar alias Seyyed Mohammad Iman; 11. Seyyed 'Abdollah Zabarjad; 12. Mohayeddin Fazel-Harandi; 13. Naser Makarem.

Kordestan Province: 1. Yusef Anvari; 2. Khoyen'ali Rahmani; 3. Javad Fatehi; 4. 'Abdollah Mohammadi.

Kerman Province: 1. Hasan Aqa Yusef Kordestani alias Tehrani; 2. Ahmad Rahmat; 3. Morteza Fahil; 4. Mohammad Sadeq Karbaschi-Tehrani; 5. Mohammad 'Ali Movahhedi; 6. Mohammad Hashemian.

Kohkiluyeh va Boyer Ahmad Province: Qorban'ali Shahmiri.

Gilan Province: 1. Sadeq Ehsanbakhsh; 2. Mohammad 'Ali Aminian alias Mokhtar; 3. Mohammad Imani Khoshkhu; 4. Seyyed 'Abdollah Zia'inia; 5. 'Ali Jan Arabani-Hostaqiem; 6. Mohammad 'Ali Feyz; 7. Zeynol'Abdein Qorbani-Panjah; 8. 'Abbas Mahfuzi.

Lorestan Province: 1. Mohammad Taqi Shahrokhi; 2. 'Abbas'ali Sadeqi Qaharey; 3. Seyyed Hasan Taheri-Khorramabadi; 4. Seyyed Mohammad Baqer Tabataba'i; 5. Mohammad Hassan Mullah Ahmadi-Tazarjai'.

Mazandaran Province: 1. Abdoljalil J'afarian-Gonbadi; 2. Hadi Rohanizad; 3. Esma'il Salehi-Naftchali; 4. Habibollah Taheri; 5. Hadi Mohammad 'Abedikor; 6. Seyyed J'afar Karimi Dirkala'i; 7. Hoseyn Mohammadi; 8. Yar Mohammad Nazari; 9. Seyyed Kazem Nurmofidi; 10. 'Abdollah Va'ez-Javadi.

Central Province: 1. Mohammad Ebrahim Ansari; 2. Abolfazl Khunsari; 3. Mehdi Seyyed Rohani; 4. Mohammad Mo'vahhedi-Gilani; 5. Jalal Taher Shamsi-Golpayegani.

Hormozgan Province: 1. Mirza Mohammad Anvari; 2. 'Ali Akbar Mas'udi; 3. Mohammad Hoseyn Molla-Ahmadi-Shajarjani.

Hamedan Province: 1. Abolhasan 'Alami; 2. Hoseyn Manzari alias Nuri; 3. Seyyed Hashem Hamidi; 4. Seyyed Reza Fazelian; 5. Mohamad Baqer Mohyeddin-Anvari.

Yazd Province: Seyyed Ruhollah Hatami.

CLANDESTINE CITES BAZARGAN ELECTIONS 'AMNESTY'

GF070606 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] Until the formation of the phony Council of Experts, Mehdi will have amnesty on his life. According to a report by the clandestine Voice of Iran transmitter, the regime of mullahs, in order to maintain a calm atmosphere during the elections of experts and avoid any incidents, has ordered a 2-week amnesty for Mehdi Bazargan. However, it is not clear what will be the destiny of the prime minister of Khomeyni's interim government at the end of these 2 weeks after the formation of the infamous Council of Experts. The clandestine Voice of Iran transmitter, which has been very poorly heard in some parts of the country for the past several nights, has so far announced the opposition to and a boycott of the phony Council of Experts elections by a number of nationalist Iranian groups.

Mendi Bazargan, Khomeyni's former prime minister, is a staunch opponent of the elections of experts but the regime of mullahs has not permitted him or his colleagues to issue any statements.

PAPER VIEWS RAFSANJANI, MONTAZERI DISAGREEMENT

WA071000 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 11 Nov 82 p 3

[Text] According to our exclusive information, Iranian circles are keeping under wraps an affair that threatens the unity of religious people; they are doing their utmost to maintain complete silence on the issue.

More specifically, this question is related to new differences between Ayatollah Hoseyn Montazeri (one of the most important likely successors to Ayatollah Khomeyni and who resides in the sacred city of Qom, using it as headquarters for his operations) and Hojat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani, president of the Iranian parliament.

Students, who receive religious instruction under Montazeri's guidance, recounted that the roots of these differences are old and deep and that they were revived because of Montazeri's desire to attribute a dangerous role to Ayatollah Shari'atmadari in the organization and orientation of some of the Armenians who have come from Europe to conduct hostile action against Turkey. This would absolve the Iranian Government of any responsibility in the matter since Shari'atmadari would appear to be in charge of the undertaking, giving evidence of his ambitious goals in Turkey, which would lead the Turks to break off their close relationship with him.

Montazeri believes such a role would not propel Shari'atmadari into the limelight, as Rafsanjani seems to think; because such an operation is considered one of the undisclosable secrets never to be revealed and, if it ever is, then responsibility will be ascribed to Shari'atmadari.

On the other hand, Rafsanjani and Montazeri have come across a written report from the office of Imam Khomeyni, explaining why these ayatollahs are choosing to rely on the Armenians instead of the Muslim Turks in provoking disturbances against the Turkish Government. Specifically, this report mentions:

"Iran must be the strongest country in the area, stronger than all of its neighbors in every possible way. At this stage, we must instigate trouble and disturbances against the Turkish unbelievers without relying on our brother Muslim Turks so that Turkey will not suspect us, especially at this time."

The students under Montazeri further note that this issue does not constitute the essential difference, which is mainly related to Khomeyni's succession. They have reported that Rafsanjani is accusing Ayatollah Montazeri of not having broken off relations with Shari'atmadari and that Montazeri perhaps is thinking of some serious role for Shari'atmadari in Iranian politics. However, Shari'atmadari would first have to break off ties with Turkey.

RADIO IRAN REPORTS ON BAHA'IS EXECUTIONS

GF061730 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] The Baha'is' association in France issued a communique announcing that two Iranian Baha'is have been killed in Tehran on religious grounds. One of them was secretly executed while the other was murdered by the regime's agents. Two other Baha'is were executed last month in Shiraz.